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# A Stour Genealogy

4987

By

Daniel C. Stour

MEMBER MASS. SOCIETY MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.  
MEMBER MASS. SOCIETY SONS AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



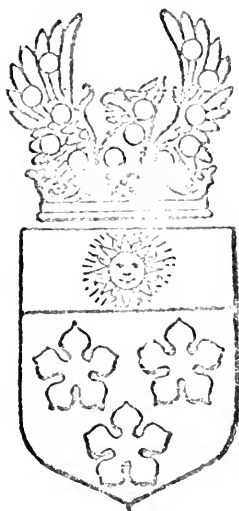




**Daniel Stone.**

*Born Lincoln, Mass., May 3, 1805  
Died Plymouth, Maine, May 28, 1872.*





Simon

MOCHE BROMLEGG,  
ESSEX.

#### Arms

*Argent, three Cinquefoils Sable; on a Chief Azure a Sun Or.*

#### Crest

*Out of a Ducal Coronet Or, a Griffin's Head between  
Two Wings Gules Beazantee.*

The above coat-of-arms is taken from the blazon of arms in Burke's General Armory for STONE OF BLACKMORE (INGLESGATE), ESSEX, with the crest as given in Fairbairn's Book of Crests.

These arms, illustrated, are accredited to Simon Stone who came to Watertown in 1635, in Matthew's Armory and Blue Book (ed. 1907); and are described as belonging to Simon and Gregory Stone in Crozier's "Registry of American Families entitled to Coat-armor" (ed. 1905 and 1907).



## FOREWORD.

THE authorities quoted herein are the best attainable, the most earnest in intent that truth should be the dominant guide-post in this interesting study of one of the earliest American families, its progenitors in England and its subsequent history to the present day.

A few months ago, in company with my respected father, Gregory Stone, I looked over some miscellaneous papers as left by my painstaking and esteemed grandfather, Daniel Stone, of Plymouth, Maine. Among them were found a bundle of notes, in his hand-writing, which were made prior to 1834, in reference to the Stone, Rackliffe, and Hopkins lines. An explanatory reading of them by my father, supplemented by his later knowledge, which, in turn, was strengthened by my mother's (Anne Jenkins Bucknam Stone) memory, has led me to gather into this shape the notes and facts I could, in a desire to make clear the connected family history in my own line.

Personal investigation, in town, church, probate, and registry records, has revealed much and made possible a connected history back to the grand old man, Deacon Gregory Stone, of Newtowne, one of the Col. Rec. first Americans to appear in public protest before the Colonial Governors at Boston, over one hundred and twenty-five years before the outbreak of the Revolution.



To get the proper atmosphere, to realize, in part, the manner of men our progenitors were, we must acquaint ourselves with the governmental, religious, and other conditions under which they and their ancestors lived. For over two hundred years prior to the landings at Jamestown and Plymouth, the English commonalty, and lesser lords, were the suffering shuttlecocks of first a king, or queen, or pope, or queen again, as the case might be, a process which tempered the tough race amalgamated from the hordes which had successively over-run England. With the idea of portraying to some extent this tempering process, I have directed your attention to a few essential points in English history.





## HISTORY.

**T**HE difference of opinion among high and low <sup>Any</sup> church officials of England, their repeated <sup>English</sup> showing of wrong intentions, poor judgment <sup>History.</sup> and selfish motives, together with the revelations of their immoral living, tended to shatter the idea of Divine authority thus deputed, and led, in the middle of the fourteenth century, to a just criticism of the church of England by John Wyclif, master of Baliol College, Oxford. He translated the Bible into English, and with his pupils, thus made missionaries, he spread abroad in England a better and truer knowledge of the Gospel in its simplicity and devoid of all the forms of worship of the church of Rome.

Wyclif urged the separation of church and state, the confiscation by the state of all church property, and the abolition of all the church's abuses. This teaching had effect in 1404, and again in 1410, when an effort was made to confiscate the temporalities of the church by an Act of Parliament, which failed; and this movement of the "Lollards" (as they were called) was crushed out under King Henry IV and his successor, King Henry V, by imprisonment and burnings at the stake, it being held a graver crime to be a believer in false dogma than vicious in conduct.

With the advent of the printing press of Caxton into England, education commenced to be more widespread, and by the end of the fifteenth century the



printing presses of Oxford, St. Albans, and London, were doing their part to rectify the religious and temporal wrongs perpetrated upon the credulous ignorance of Europe, and England in particular. This universal study of these wrongs culminated in the religious revolution which the world knows as the Reformation, and, aided by the Renaissance, which straightened out the distorted minds of many by promoting the study of the older languages and civilizations, led, in time, to a more reasonable interpretation of the Scriptures and their true intent.

Wicked as they were, the matrimonial desires of King Henry VIII hastened the separation of the English church from the Pope's control, after which, in 1534, King Henry assumed the title of "The only supreme head in earth of the Church of England," and, as such, proceeded to demolish all the monasteries of the land, the spoils of which went to his many favorites. He caused to be enacted, in 1539, the "Bloody Statute," which made hanging and burning at the stake the lot of those who questioned the doctrines of the church. Under this ruling, many prominent and worthy men suffered martyrdom for their views, or on wholly unproven accusations.

Under Edward VI, Protestant doctrines first came into political prominence, and many changes were made in the conduct of the church; among which was the abolishing of celibacy among the clergy, and the substitution of English for Latin in all services.

When Edward's half-sister, Mary, reached the throne, in 1553, and while she continued to hold it till 1558, England again suffered. All the religious persecutions natural to another overturning of the policy of



the church back to Romanism was undergone. Archbishops Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, and Hooper, with many others, were all burned at the stake; and all those termed heretics were thus, or otherwise, ruthlessly murdered.

Under Queen Elizabeth, England again became Protestant, and those clergymen who upon the accession of Mary had fled to Holland and Switzerland to escape death, and who while there fell under the teachings of John Calvin, returned and endeavored to widen still more the breach between England and Rome by "purifying" the former of all the forms and ceremonials of the latter. They were thus termed "Puritans," and were so diligent in their efforts, that like the followers of Rome they were considered antagonistic to the state church, and under Elizabeth a Protestant queen, they suffered much for their belief.

Under King James I, in 1607, the Puritans were, in James' own words and according to his promise, "harried out of the land" because of their non-conformity.

This class of Protestants, termed Puritans, maintained a strict Calvinism in doctrine, and demanded, in opposition to those who desired a reform in the church service, the substitution of one from which should be banished all resemblance whatever to the Roman church. Large numbers of them were found in and out of the Church of England, and the above-mentioned repressive measures were directed against them by the sovereigns noted, and by the prelates Parker, Whitgift, Bancroft, Laud, and others. In the reign of Charles I, the Puritans developed into a political



party, and gradually gained the ascendancy; only to lose it again upon the death of Cromwell, and after the Restoration ceased to be of any prominence in England's history.

One party of these Puritans left England in 1607, and settled at Jamestown, Va. Another band of the same, who separated entirely from the church, were called "Separatists," or "Brownists," and from their number came the Pilgrim Fathers, who settled at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620.

Bond's Hist.  
Watertown,  
Mass.

In March, 1628, the Plymouth Company of England sold to a company of six gentlemen the territory "extending from a line three miles north of the Merrimack unto a line three miles south of the Charles, and from the Atlantic unto the Pacific Ocean." These grantees were Sir Henry Roswell, Sir John Young, Thomas Southcott, John Humphrey, John Endicott, and Simon Whetcombe, who gradually added others to their number and assumed the title "Massachusetts Bay Company," receiving their charter as such from Charles I, March 4, 1629. Prior to this, however, they had sent out a colony of Puritans who landed upon the present site of Salem, Mass., in June, 1628. The government of the colony was maintained in England until October, 1629, when Mr. John Winthrop was sent out as the first resident governor of the New England colony. During 1630, seventeen ships with Puritan colonists left England, the first of which was the "Lyon" (Capt. Pierce). After making the landing at Salem, and Dorchester, Mass., reconnoitering parties were sent out along the coast, which resulted in the decision to form a settlement at Charlestown, Mass., which was accomplished June 17, 1630. Later, a large





proportion left Charlestown and ascended the river to a point about four miles above, upon which they settled permanently, naming the place Watertown. This was the fourth permanent settlement in the new colony. Headed by Sir Richard Saltonstall, about forty men "signed ye covenant" at Watertown, Mass., July 30, 1630.

These settlers of Plymouth, Salem, Charlestown, Dorchester, and Watertown (and eventually Newtowne and Boston), and their immediate followers, were of that class in England who had suffered from generation to generation for their leanings toward, and belief in, the teachings of Wyclif and Calvin. They were largely from the better element of the middle classes, and some among them were titled. As survivors of the wrath of Rome, and the cruelty of their Protestant English sovereigns, they now sought the new world; not for gain alone, but also that they, and their children in turn, might live in peace and have a perfect freedom of worship.



## EARLY ENGLISH LOCATION.

SITUATED in the eastern part of England, between the rivers Thames on the south and the Stour on the north, with its long stretch of rugged coastline between, lies the county of Essex. In the old days its residents were called "East-Saxons," to designate them from the "West-Saxons," the "South-folk," the "North-folk," and the "Middle-Saxons." From these old forms we derive today Essex, Wessex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Middlesex.

With its geographical location it was but natural it should have been over-run by the hordes from the mainland of Europe; each of whom, Brits, Danes, Saxons, Romans, and Normans, have left their impress on its people, roads, landmarks, names and customs, as they settled upon or disputed its possession. Directly opposite the many embarkation points on the continent, it is easy to see how Essex was continually the scene of much tumultuous history in the early days; particularly when you recall that the great city of London was near to the south-west, and the north bank of the Thames was in the keeping and confines of Essex. It suffered or rejoiced as London did in war or peace. Hammered in their defensive wars, hardened likewise in offensive movements at the call of their lords in the king's service, the yeomanry of old Essex became noted in times of trouble for their steadfast courage. "Sturdy Essex" was the name



they gained in all of England's wars. We can picture, too, the poor hunted priest or prelate, with the great waterway shut to him, flying north and placing his life in the hands of his country sympathizers in Essex in his hurried efforts to escape to the continent. No doubt they stopped en route, one way or the other, to spread their theological doctrines; and we can draw on our imaginations a little and see closely huddled groups of earnest men and women surrounding these leaders, and by word of mouth acquiring a knowledge which, little though it was, was profound, and perhaps later, in some cases, led them into a martyr's death.

Not far distant to the north and west are the great centers of English learning, Cambridge and Oxford; great then as now.

It is thus easy to understand the many influences—religious, patriotic, educational, commercial, and sympathetic—which have constituted and molded the lives of those in whom we Stones are interested.

About sixty miles from London, on the Great Eastern Railway, in the county of Essex, lies the old Roman city of Camulodunum, now called Colchester. Some six miles to the east of that stronghold may be found the little town of Great Bromley (formerly called Moche Bromlegg). Three miles northwest of Great Bromley is located Ardleigh; and between these two, about midway, is situated **Old Shield's Inn** the earliest landmark of the **STONE FAMILY**. (1909).

New Revised  
Ordinance  
Map of  
Essex.

Equidistant six miles from Ardleigh and Colchester is found Nayland to the north. These towns are all from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet above sea level; and tide water is distant from Great



Bromley four miles north at Manningtree, or four south at Wivenhoe.

From the Court Rolls of the Manors of Bovilles and Pigotts in Ardleigh some extractions of great value have been made by the Rev. Reginald H. Grubbe, vicar of Ardleigh. These notes, and the comment thereon, were collected by the energetic corresponding secretary of the Stone Family Association of Boston, Miss Agnes W. Lincoln, and published by said Society in 1907.

In that publication we note as follows, under these datings:

- 1416 WILLELMI ATTE STONE made oath as suitor of the Court Baron held at Boville. A free translation would make of this William at the Stone, which, it is possible, shows the derivation of the name.
- 1417 WALTERI ATTE STONE was a witness to a land settlement.
- 1465 "STONELAND" is made mention of in the Court Rolls.
- 1478 JOHN STONE, weaver, of Ardleigh, was fined --as a poacher in the Lord's warren.
- 1488 WALTER STONE did fealty unto the Lord for the estate called "Barons," which he inherited from his father.
- 1492 SYMOND STONE was sworn in at the Review of Frank Pledge.





- 1501 SIMON STONE deputized William Moys to present his excuse to the Court for his non-attendance.
- 1523 WALTER STONE listed as of the Homage of the Court Baron and for the Review of Frank Pledge.
- 1524 WALTER STONE did fealty to the Lord for the estate called "Barons."
- 1531 WALTER STONE was excused from Court held August 19.
- 1554 JOHN STONE in the list of Homage at a court held April 12.
- 1581 RICHARD STONE, in the list of Homage, and was admitted tenant of the Lord by attorney. He also did fealty to the Lord for land purchased for John Byrd of Colchester.
- 1586 RICHARD STONE, in the list of Homage, August 16.
- 1589 RICHARD STONE, in the list of Homage, August 4.
- 1599 RICHARD STONE, in the list of Homage, August 8.
- 1606 RICHARD STONE, in the list of Homage, January 7.
- 1607 RICHARD STONE, mention is made of the sale of his land called "Newmans," in the court held September 30.



It is unfortunate we have no connecting links with all these valuable revealed notations, but they assure us the Stones were frequently in evidence as jurymen, bought and sold land, obeyed and infringed the law, and took an active part in the life of that locality for over two hundred years prior to the American settlement.

English church and probate records have rewarded the energy put into this task by the above-mentioned investigators, who have determined that the following is the authentic English line.



## EARLIEST KNOWN GENERATION IN ENGLAND.

**Symond Stone**, of Much Bromley, was born —, English Church and Probate Rec. and died early in 1510. He married Elizabeth —. His will was dated May 12, 1506, and was probated February 10, 1510, and mentions his children, as follows:

DAVID, to whom he left "Godwyns" in Much Bromley.

WALTER, to whom he left "Walles" in Ardleigh.

MYHILL (no further mention).

WILLIAM (his will, December 9, 1533, mentions one son William).

### Second Generation.

**David Stone**, son of Symond and Elizabeth, was born at Much Bromley, —, and married —. Their children were:

An elder son (whose son was Gregory, whose Savage will was dated Much Bromley, April 1, 1610.

SYMOND, of Much Bromley.



### Third Generation.

**Symond Stone**, son of David, married Agnes —, who, with their son, is mentioned in his will dated Much Bromley, July 28, 1558. This son was

DAVID, born Much Bromley, —

### Fourth Generation.

**David Stone**, son of Symond and Agnes, was born at Much Bromley. He married —.

Ursula —, at Much Bromley, August 23, 1581. Their children were:

SIMON, baptized Much Bromley, February 9, 1586.

URSULA, baptized Much Bromley, —

GREGORY, baptized Much Bromley, April 19, 1592.

MARY, baptized Much Bromley, —

SAMUEL (possibly, see note). (?)

1651.

Col. Hist.

(SAMUEL STONE, possibly the younger brother of Simon and Gregory, was an attendant at Emmanuel College, where he matriculated in 1620, and took his degrees in 1623-7. With Cotton, Hooker, and others of note, he embarked at the Downs in the ship Griffin, which arrived at Boston, September 4, 1633. On October 11, 1633, Cotton writes: "This day, was ordained at Newtowne, Rev. Thomas Hooker, preacher to ye congregation at Newtowne, and Rev. Samuel Stone, chosen teacher to ye congregation at Newtowne (Cambridge)." Rev.





Samuel Stone was made freeman of Newtowne, May, 1634, and in 1636 went to Connecticut with Rev. Mr. Hooker, helping to found the settlements of Weathersfield, Hartford, and Hadley (Mass.) He was Chaplain of the troops under Captain Mason in the war with the Pequod Indians. He had by his first wife (name unknown) three daughters, Rebecca, Mary, and Sarah; and by his second wife, Elizabeth Allen, whom he married at Boston in 1641, he had one, Samuel, and a daughter Elizabeth.

He was a very sincere and devoted man and much in evidence in the earliest New England settlements. If he was a brother of Simon and Gregory—as some are inclined to think—it is possible he wrote them optimistically of the country, and was instrumental in starting them to New England. He died July 20, 1663).



## The Exodus.

Simon and Gregory Stone, sons of David and Ursula, sailed <sup>for</sup> from Ipswich, Suffolk Co., England, early in 1635, with their wives and children, in the ship "Increase," Captain Robert Lea, and landed at Boston in April, 1635. They both settled in Watertown that year.



## FIFTH AND EARLIEST AMERICAN GENERATION.

**Gregory Stone**, son of David and Ursula, was baptized at Much Bromley, Essex Co., England, April 19, 1592. He married at Nayland, Suffolk Co., England, July 20, 1617, Margaret Gerrad, who was baptized at Nayland, December 5, 1597. Margaret Gerrad Stone was buried at Nayland, August 4, 1626. Their children were:

JOHN, baptized Nayland, England, July 31, 1618.

DANIEL, baptized Nayland, England, August 15, 1620.

DAVID, baptized Nayland, England, September 22, 1622.

ELIZABETH, baptized Nayland, England, October 3, 1624.

A daughter baptized Nayland, England, August 6, 1626 (died same day).

Gregory married for his second wife, Widow Lydia Cooper, probably a native of Dedham, Essex Co., England, (who had two children, John and Lydia, by ' first marriage). The children of Gregory and Lydia were:



SAMUEL, baptized Nayland, England, February 4, 1630.

SARAH, baptized Nayland, England, February 8, 1632.

Bond's Hist.  
Watertown.

Gregory, Lydia and these eight children came from England together.

Bond's Hist.  
Watertown.

DEACON GREGORY STONE settled first in Watertown, immediately after his arrival in 1635, and was granted land "as an inhabitant," February 28, 1636. He was made freeman of Watertown, May 25, 1636. In the first great dividends of the town lands in Watertown, "Gregori Stone was granted forty akers."

Newtowne  
Records at  
City Hall,  
Cambridge.

In 1636, he moved to Newtowne (now Cambridge), where he was granted land near the present site of the Botanical Gardens. Under date of April 4, 1636, is "a record of ye proprietors who bought and have land in ye freshe pond meadow and ye quantity of akers: Gregory Stone, five akers." He was made a freeman of Newtowne in 1636-7, and was chosen representative to the General Court in 1638, and was closely identified with public affairs. He was a magistrate in Cambridge town and also a Governor's Deputy. His large land holding extended into Lexington and his orchard was celebrated for the excellence of its fruit.

Middlesex  
Reg. Deeds.

He sold to Nathaniel Sparrowhawk, September 30, 1639, who bought, as agent of Thomas Boylston of London, cloth merchant, his former home and grounds in Watertown," and foure other lotts of land in Watertown." When Thomas Raynor went to Connecticut with Rev. Thomas Hooker, Elder John White and

Newtowne  
Records.





Rev. Samuel Stone, he sold his sixteen "akers" of homestead in Cambridge-town to Gregory Stone.

"Gregory Stone bought of Roger Harlackenden, Esq., September 21, 1639, one house and five akers of land," and was given by the town (1639) "two akers in the west field." He also bought "two akers and a halfe planting ground of Barnaby Lamson in the new west field," and was given "by ye towne sixe akers of planting ground in ye new ox pasture." Under date of January 7, 1642, we find Gregory Stone "sold to Nathaniel Sparrowhawk fourty akers of lande beyonde ye freshe ponde, his own lande." In a list of proprietors, July 1, 1642, we find "Gregorie Stone owns on ye common one house and outhouses and five akers, in ye new field two akers, in ye new ox pasture eight akers and one half akers, beyond ye freshe pond fourty akere, and in ye freshe pond meadow five akers, and in ye ox pasture meadow six akers."

On December 23, 1648, Gregory Stone was assessed his part of the cost of the fence built "from ye greate swamp adjoining to ye ox pasture unto ye Watertown line." He was granted by the town, February 27, 1664, and March 27, 1665, "thirty-five akers and four cow commons."

From the above records we see clearly Deacon Gregory Stone was a man of note in the community, prominent in real estate transfers, had much political preference, and was generally well regarded. He was one of the founders of the First Church of Christ in Cambridge; was made a deacon therein in 1638, which office he held until his death, a period of thirty-four years, being then the sole survivor of the original members.

Colonial  
History.

First Church  
of Christ  
Records.



From the pen of the Rev. Jonathan Mitchell, pastor of the First Church of Christ, we find:

"A list of Members of the First Church of Christ, Cambridge, from 1658 to 1667.

"Gregory Stone, deacon of this church, and Lydia, his wife, in full communion (baptized prior to March 11, 1658), and their children John, Daniel, David, Elizabeth, Samuel, Sarah, and John Cooper and Lydia Cooper.

"David Stone, and his wife Dorcas, being in full communion, and their children, David, Daniel, Dorcas, John, Samuel, and Nathaniel, all born and baptized in this church.

"Samuel Stone is in full communion, his wife Sarah admitted to full communion October 18, 166—; their children, Samuel, born October 1, 1656, and Isaac born —, (baptized in this church); Sarah born February 5, 1660, baptized March 10, 1660; John born May 12, 1663, baptized June 7, 1663; Lydia born November 21, 1665, baptized December 31, 1665; Mary born March 11, 1667, baptized March 22, 1667; and Anna born June 30, 1673."

These extracts show a total membership of twenty-five Stones.

Deacon Gregory Stone died at Cambridge, Mass., November 30, 1672, aged eighty years, leaving a will to be administered by his son Daniel. This ancient document may still be seen at the Probate Court in East Cambridge. His grave is carefully marked in Cambridge Church burial ground. His wife, Lydia Cooper Stone, died at Cambridge, April 24, 1674.

Of their children,



JOHN married Ann Howe about 1639, made freeman of Watertown, 1665, and was an original settler of Saxonville (now Framingham, Mass.). He received the family home in Cambridge by will of his father in 1612. He was made deacon in Sudbury and was made "Elder" in Cambridge in 1682. He was chosen to the General Court in 1682 and 1683 and died at Cambridge, May 5, 1683.

DANIEL was made freeman of Newtowne in 1613, and was a chirurgion practicing in Boston. He was the recipient, from Cambridge-town, June 9, 1652, of fifty "akers" as his portion of the Shawshine division. He married Mary Moore, who died August 8, 1658. Daniel died December 6, 1686, leaving no male heirs. Their children were:

Mary, born March 22, 1644.

Sarah, born September 22, 1645.

Daniel, born January 2, 1647 (died February 27, 1660).

Elizabeth, born January 1, 1649.

Abigail, born April 28, 1653.

Melitable, born August 1, 1658.

ELIZABETH married Anthony Potter, of Ipswich, Mass.

SAMUEL was made a freeman of Newtowne in May, 1657, and upon the death of his father received the east portion of his "Cambridge Farms" (in Lexington). He married June 7, 1655, Sarah Stearns, of Watertown, who died Cambridge Farms, October 4, 1700. Samuel died at Lexington, September 27, 1715.

SARAH married Joseph Merriam, of Concord, July 12, 1653, and died August 2, 1701.



## Sixth Generation.

Newtowne  
Records,  
page 496.

**David Stone**, son of Gregory and Margaret Gerrad Stone, was baptized at Nayland, Suffolk Co., England, September 22, 1622. He came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, with his father and step-mother, at the age of thirteen. He married (first) in 1648, Elizabeth —, who soon died leaving one son,

DAVID, born February 6, 1649.

After Elizabeth's death, David married Dorcas —, and by her had,

DANIEL, born —, 1651.

DORCAS, born November 18, 1652.

JOHN, born —, 1654.

SAMUEL, born April 19, 1656.

NATHANIEL, born —, 1658.

Newtowne  
Records.

DAVID STONE was made a freeman of Cambridge in 1647. At the time of his first marriage, he settled on the west side of his father's property in "Cambridge Farms" (his brother Samuel settled on land to the east of him). This was a large tract in the southwestern part of Lexington, and included what is now (1909) a part of the town of Lincoln.

Middlesex  
Reg. Deeds.

(This farm, now known as the Oak Hill Farm, and owned by Edward Stackpole, was continuously in the family until 1870, a period of two hundred and thirty years. My grandfather was born there, and my great-uncle, Gregory Stone, who died in 1870, was the last of the name to own it).—D. C. S., 1910.





Ten "akers" of land was granted to David Stone, Newtowne  
Records,  
January 7, 1643.

"Ye order of ye division of lots beyond ye eight mile line between Concord and that line as surveid by ye David Fiske, 1683, David Stone six akers."

June 9, 1652, "It was agreed that Shawshine should be divided as follows, David Stone, lot thirty-one, fifty akers."

David Stone died January 16, 1704, aged eighty-Lexington  
Records,  
two years; and his wife Dorcas died July 13, 1704.

DAVID, son of David and Elizabeth (his first Newtowne  
and  
Lexington  
Records,  
wife), was born February 6, 1649. He married Sarah Hildreth, October 31, 1674, and by her had,

Sarah, born January 6, 1676.

Elizabeth, born December 6, 1678; died  
June 18, 1679.

David died June 21, 1679, leaving no male heirs,  
(aged twenty-nine).

SAMUEL, son of David and Dorcas, born April  
19, 1656, married Hannah —, and had:

Nathaniel, born —

Tabitha, born —

Hannah, born — (died a spinster).

These children are all mentioned in Samuel's  
widow's will.



JOHN, son of David and Dorcas, was born in 1651, and married Mary —, and had:

Mary, born —

Anne, born —

Lydia, born —

All mentioned in his will.

### Seventh Generation.

**Daniel Stone**, oldest son of David and Dorcas, was born at "Cambridge Farms," —, 1651.

Hudson.

He married Sarah, at —, and had:

Lexington  
Church  
Records.

GREGORY, born "Cambridge Farms," —, baptized Lexington Church, November, 1700.

LYDIA, born "Cambridge Farms," —, baptized Lexington Church, November, 1700.

SUSANNAH, born "Cambridge Farms," —, baptized Lexington Church, November, 1700.

Hudson.

Daniel Stone and his wife were admitted to communion, March 17, 1688, in Lexington church, then in an embryo state, a petition then being before the proper authorities to set off that district as a separate parish on account of the great distance families had to go to attend the Cambridge Meeting House. This



admittance to communion shows a previous church connection, which in Daniel's case was from the Cambridge Church, while of Sarah's I can find no trace. Daniel Stone was one of the original subscribers to the meeting house at Lexington in 1692, and was taxed that year in the precinct. His brothers, Samuel and John, and his uncle Samuel and a Corp. John Stone each contributed toward the same purpose. On May 1, 1692 a tax bill was made out to pay the minister's salary and of the fifty-four taxed, eight were Stones. Hudson says, "The Stone family was so numerous and so much in evidence at this time, that they were termed John Stone 'east' and John Stone 'west,' and Samuel Stone 'east' and Samuel Stone 'west.'"

The absence of birth records of these three children may be due to the unsettled state of the parish at that time, but the record of baptism is clear.

In the Waite legal controversy over land on June 7, 1726, Daniel Stone made oath, "after due caution had been given, he then being in his seventy-sixth year," (born 1651).

On April 24, 1729, a little over a year before his death, Daniel Stone deeded unto his son, Gregory, the old homestead, formerly in Cambridge Farms, then in Lexington, now in Lincoln.

Sarah, wife of Daniel, died January 17, 1727, and Daniel died September 13, 1730, in his eightieth year.



Eighth Generation.

Gregory Stone, born in "Cambridge Farms," —, was the son of Daniel and Sarah. He was baptized in Lexington Church in November, 1700. He married Mary, the daughter of Hon. Samuel Converse, of Woburn, in 1717. On May 31, 1719, Gregory Stone and his wife Mary Converse Stone, of Lexington, released all claim to the estate of the Hon. Samuel Converse, her father, which Mary's elder brother then sold to Phillip Alexander. The children of Gregory and Mary were:

MARY, baptized May 4, 1718; died February 3, 1722-3.

SARAH, born — 172—, (married Jonathon Heywood).

GREGORY, born January 12, 1729, baptized January 12, 1729.

MARY, born —, baptized March 17, 1724, (married Aaron Brooks).

Lexington  
and  
Lincoln  
Records.

Gregory Stone bought of Eli Wardell, August 13, 1713, a lot of land near that he held from his father, and another lot of land from the same party, April 8, 1714. He also purchased land in Weston of Joseph Waite, February 9, 1725.

Middlesex  
Reg. Deeds.

Mary Converse Stone made return to the Probate Court February 3, 1734, of her husband's estate of ninety-four acres, proof of his death early in 1734, or late in 1733. (Mary Converse Stone, widow of Gregory, married June 17, 1740, Lott Conant of Concord).





### Ninth Generation.

**Gregory Stone**, son of Gregory and Mary Converse Lincoln  
Records.  
Stone, was born in Lexington, January 12, 1729.  
He married Hepzibah Brooks of Concord, June  
13, 1750, and together they joined the Lincoln  
Church by profession of faith in November, 1755.

On December 15, 1749, he purchased, for the sum Middlesex  
Reg. Deeds.  
of four hundred pounds sterling, the release of all  
claims to his father's estate on the part of his sister  
Sarah, and her husband Jonathon Heywood, which  
was supplemented later by a similar release, dated  
April 26, 1755, from his sister Mary and her husband  
Aaron Brooks.

On February 28, 1759, he purchased land of Eph-  
raim Stone. On April 12, 1751, he, et al., sold to  
Jonas Cutler sixty-one acres on the present site of  
Waltham. (1909).

The children of Gregory and Hepzibah were: Lincoln  
Church and  
Town  
Records.

GREGORY, born Lincoln, February 5, 1754,  
baptized February 10, 1754.

HEPZIBAH, born Lincoln, February 9, 1756,  
baptized February 10, 1756, died June  
11, 1782.

TIMOTHY, born Lincoln, April 5, 1758, bap-  
tized April 9, 1758; died September 5,  
1780.

DANIEL, born Lincoln, December 9, 1760,  
baptized December 14, 1760; died Decem-  
ber 16, 1760.



JOSHUA, born —, (mentioned in his father's will).

LYDIA, born Lincoln, February 26, 1763, baptized March, 1763; (married Levi Brooks).

MARY, born Lincoln, February 13, 1766, baptized —; died March 19, 1766.

DANIEL, born Lincoln, June —, 1767, baptized June 7, 1767; died May, 1831.

Middlesex  
Probate.

The will of Gregory Stone is dated April 4, 1782. It mentions his wife Hepzibah, his daughters Hepzibah and Lydia, and his sons Joshua, Daniel and Gregory; the latter as administrator. To Daniel he gave land in New Ipswich, New Hampshire.

Gregory Stone died April 10, 1782, aged fifty-three years. His will was allowed May 9, 1782. His wife Hepzibah died April 22, 1783, aged fifty-five years. Their graves are plainly marked in the old Flint Burial Ground in Lincoln beside those of their children.

Of this family,

See History  
of Augusta,

DANIEL, born June, 1767, graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1791. He preached for the Middle Parish in the old meeting house on Market Square, Augusta, Maine, for the first time November 9, 1794. In February 1795 he received a call from that church, and on October 21, 1795, he was ordained in the old meeting house. He continued pastor of that church and people until by mutual consent in 1809. He then devoted himself to the cultivation of



his father. He was acting Postmaster at Augusta under Robert Vose; was selectman for a number of years and was elected County Treasurer for several years with universal unanimity. He acted as a magistrate for a number of years, all the lawyers in town bringing their justice actions in his court. He was a worthy man and an exemplary member of the church and parish under Rev. Dr. Tappan.

He married August 27, 1800, Lusanna Williams, of Easton, Mass., a sister of Deacon Church Williams, of Augusta. She died October 8, 1817, aged 39 years. Rev. Daniel Stone died May 1834. They had:

Lusanna, born November 24, 1802. Married William A. Brooks.

Mary, born December 25, 1804.

Charles, born March 13, 1807. Died May 17, 1807.

Louisa, born September 1, 1808.

Elizabeth Williams, born November 30, 1810. Married Jacob Stanwood, Jr., Augusta (later Boston). He was a large owner of Louisiana plantations before and after the Civil war.

Abigail, born November 28, 1813. Married December 25, 1836, to William Caldwell.

Daniel, born November 12, 1815. Married (first) Ann Elizabeth Johnson, of Wiscassett; (second) Eliza P. Vose. He was a merchant in Wiscassett; later lived in Newton, Mass.



### Tenth Generation.

Gregory Sinus son of Gregory and Hepzibah, was born at the old homestead in Lincoln, February 5, 1754; was baptized February 10, 1754, in the church at Lincoln. He married, February 21, 1788, Lucy Jones (born at Lincoln, October 23, 1764), and together they joined Lincoln Church, September 13, 1788. Their children, all born on the old homestead, were:

Maine,  
Lincoln  
Church  
and Town  
Records.

HEPZIBAH, born October 25, 1789, baptized November, 1789; died June 26, 1808.

LUCY HALL, born July 4, 1791, baptized July 10, 1791; died October 3, 1880.

GREGORY, born April 19, 1793, baptized April 21, 1793; died August 10, 1870.

LYDIA, born April 13, 1795, baptized April 19, 1795; died Augusta, Me., September 27, 1867.

ABIGAIL, born November 30, 1796, baptized December 4, 1796; died Cherryfield, Me., April 6, 1878.

LOUISA, born November 14, 1798, baptized —; died August 14, 1806.

MARY, born November 8, 1800, baptized Nov. 9, 1800; died Newtonville, Mass., May 9, 1875.

ELIZABETH, born February 27, 1803, baptized —; died Bangor, Me., January 9, 1861.

DANIEL, born May 3, 1805, baptized May 5, 1805; died May 28, 1872.





As sole administrator of his father's estate, Gregory performed that duty according to the terms of the will which gave him the Lincoln homestead in 1782. His title to the estate was further cleared by two Middlesex Reg. Deeds, deeds, under date of July 2, 1781, and July 11, 1785, in which his grandmother, Mary Converse (Stone) Conant, gave him all her rights and titles to said estate.

**Gregory Stone**, (10) was a Revolutionary Patriot. He was a private in Captain William Smith's company of Minute Men, Col. Abijah Pierce's regiment which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775. Mass. Revolutionary Archives, Vol. XV, p. 95

He again enlisted in January, 1776, for a two months' tour of duty under Capt. Asahel Wheeler, which was followed by an enlistment March 4, 1776, for five days under Capt. John Hartwell, Col. Eleazer Brooks, at the fortifying of Dorchester Heights.

He again enlisted in July, 1776, for a tour of five months under Capt. Charles Miles, Col. Jonathon Reed.

A certificate signed by the town clerk of Concord, September 17, 1777, shows that Gregory Stone went with others from Concord to Boston to convey stores to Roxbury, on an alarm. Concord Records.

He was able late in life, associated with Abram Garfield and Jonas Hoar, to make affidavit to the fact it was the British who fired the first shot at Lexington Green, April 19, 1775, because of his personal knowledge of that encounter. Aside from his military record, he left a family knowledge that he did other and effective service in the cause of independence. He was a man of good qualities of mind and, like his progeni- Pamphlet published at time of discussion.



tors, did much in his own circle to reach the final conclusion, freedom from British rule.

Gregory Stone died at Lincoln, April 12, 1807, aged fifty-three years. His wife, Lucy, refused administration of his estate and Mr. John Hartwell was appointed by the court so to do, April 16, 1807. In the final settlement of the estate, his wife Lucy, and his children, then all minors, Lucy, Gregory, Lydia, Abigail, Mary, Elizabeth and Daniel, all participated, June 14, 1810.

On June 29, 1841, Lucy Stone, then in her seventy-seventh year, applied for, and was granted, a pension by the National Government, in view of her husband's services. Lucy Jones Stone died June 23, 1851, aged eighty-seven years, and is buried beside her husband in the old Flint Burial Ground at Lincoln, with their children, his parents, brothers and sisters.

Within a stone's throw of their resting place, lie the bodies of some of the British soldiers killed on the retreat from Concord, indicative that the farmers in homespun made that maneuver an unpleasant experience for the poor catpaws of their sovereign.

Of the children of Gregory and Lucy,

LUCY HALL never married; "Aunt Lucy," as she was lovingly called, living to the age of eighty-nine in the family of her sister, Mary Jones.

LYDIA never married, maintaining the household of her uncle, Rev. Daniel Stone, at Augusta, after the death of his wife.

ABIGAIL was a teacher in Bradford Academy, and later married Col. Joseph Adams, of Cherryfield, Me. (He was a soldier in the war of 1812.).

Middlesex  
Probate.

Verbally  
from  
G. L. Chapin,  
Farm Clerk,  
Lincoln.

Verbally  
from my  
father,  
Gregory  
Stone, 1909.



MARY was also a teacher in the Ford Academy, and later married Henry Jones of Boston, at that time a very successful merchant in the South American hide and wool trade. Their children were:

Henry, born —, (married Anna Snow.  
Had Katherine, Geraldine, Mary,  
Florence and Henry.

Mary Caroline, born —, (married Hon.  
Daniel Cony, ex-mayor of Augusta, <sup>Augusta</sup>  
and a son of Gov. Cony, and had <sup>Records.</sup>  
Mary, Daniel and Elizabeth). She  
died 1903-4.

GREGORY, born April 19, 1793, married Edith  
Z. Patch, of Lincoln, —, 1815. (She was born at  
Lincoln, October 21, 1808), and lived on the old Lin- <sup>Middlesex</sup>  
coln property until his death, August 10, 1870, THE <sup>Records.</sup>  
LAST OF HIS RACE TO COMPLETE THE  
TERM OF TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY  
YEARS POSSESSION. His widow, Edith Patch  
Stone, died at Lowell, Mass., November 22, 1892.  
They too, are buried in the family lot in the old Flint  
Burial Ground in Lincoln.

ELIZABETH, (sometimes called Eliza Hay-  
ward), was also a teacher and later married Dr. Wil-  
liam Galloupe, of Concord, Mass., later moving to  
Bangor, Me. Their children were:

Rebecca Adams, born December 20,  
1840, at Concord, Mass.

Lucy Elizabeth, born December 4, 1848,  
at Bangor, Me.



From note  
of Lucy E.  
Gallupe,  
1909.

(Wm. Gallupe, M. D., was born at Plainfield, Conn., August 30, 1805. He graduated from Dartmouth College with degree of M. D. in fall of 1830. He practiced first at Plainfield, N. H., until 1833, from whence he moved to New Ipswich, N. H. In spring of 1837 he removed to Concord, Mass. His first wife — , died at Concord in 1838. He married February 25, 1840, at Lincoln, Mass., Eliza Hayward Stone, daughter of Gregory and Lucy Jones Stone. He became a convert to homoeopathy in 1841. He removed from Concord, Mass., to Bangor, Maine, in 1844, where he practiced his profession until his death in February, 1883).

(Rebecca A. Gallupe graduated from the Girls' High School, Bangor, Maine, in 1858, and taught in Bangor schools for some years. September 13, 1870, she married Rev. Benjamin Tucker Sanborn, who was born at Fremont, N. H., September 24, 1828. She died in Boston, Mass., July 2, 1894. He died January 3, 1885).

(Lucy Elizabeth Gallupe graduated from Bangor High School in 1869, and taught school in her native city until 1877, after which she studied for a year in the teachers' classes at Wellesley College. She has since resided in Bangor, Maine).

### Eleventh Generation.

See  
Frontispiece  
Lincoln  
Records.

**Daniel Miner**, son of Gregory and Lucy Jones Stone, was born at Lincoln, Mass., (in the old homestead), May 3, 1805, baptized in Lincoln Church, May 5, 1805.

Unity  
Records.

Like his sisters, Abigail, Mary and Elizabeth, he was a teacher. In pursuit of this calling he taught privately on southern plantations prior to 1830. About that year he went to Augusta, Me., and eventually settled at Plymouth, Me. He married Rebecca Hopkins, of Unity, Me., January 25, 1832. (She was the daughter of Josiah and Sarah Rackliffe Hopkins and was born at Unity, Me., March 7, 1810).





SQUIRE DANIEL STONE was a public-spirited man of sterling integrity and marked kindness, qualities which made him much beloved. He was postmaster at Plymouth, Me., for forty years. He was also town clerk for nearly as long. As a general merchant and local justice he was closely identified with town, county and state affairs. Being a prime mover in the chartering of Plymouth Lodge of Masons, he was its first Master, and was also twice Master of Pacific Lodge of Newport, Me., and High Priest of the Chapter. In religion he was a liberal of a pronounced type, much in advance of his time, yet withal was a true Christian in the larger sense of the word.

Verbally  
from my  
father,  
Gregory  
Stone, 1909.

He was a close friend of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin.

He died May 28, 1872, and not alone his own town, but the entire country-side bemoaned their loss.

Plymouth  
Records.

His wife, Rebecca Hopkins Stone, died at the home of her son Gregory, at Brockton, Mass., August 17, 1891, in her eighty-second year. She was a Puritan of Puritans, and very strong in her religious views of life, and was a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, of the Mayflower.

Brockton  
Records.

The children of Daniel and Rebecca Hopkins Stone were:

DANIEL, born at Plymouth, January 1,  
1833; died September 14, 1853.

GREGORY, born at Plymouth, March 7,  
1837.

HENRY, born at Plymouth, June 15, 1845;  
died November 6, 1868.



Of these children,

DANIEL, born 1833, was a very promising young man. He finished his education at Groton Academy, Mass., and was a member of the Boston Merchants' Association ere he was twenty years of age. In the interests of his uncle Henry Jones he made frequent trips to Buenos Ayres, upon the last of which, he contracted yellow fever, of which he died September 14, 1853. He was buried on Boston Common, from whence the body was removed to Plymouth, Me.

HENRY, born 1845, was, like his brother Daniel, a brilliant young man, in both, the mental seeming to predominate at the expense of the physical. He died unexpectedly, November 6, 1868, in his twenty-fourth year.

(I have in my possession a letter, dated December 25, 1852, from General Winfield Scott to my uncle, Daniel Stone, (born 1833) urging him not to enter the army. Also a letter written later from the Union lines by my father, Gregory Stone, advising his brother Henry if he must enlist, to do so in the navy rather than ashore, for fear the hardships would be too much for him in his poor state of health. Although but fifteen at the outbreak of the war, it was Henry Stone's bitter disappointment that he could not enlist. His early death in 1868, shows how insecure his health was at this time).—  
D. C. S.





**Gregory Stone.**

*Born Plymouth Maine, March 7, 1837.  
Son of Daniel and Rebecca Hopkins Stone.  
Veteran of Sixth Mass. Inf. in Civil War.  
Grandson of that Gregory Stone who responded April 19, 1775.  
Seventh in line from Deacon Gregory Stone, of Newtorene.  
Seventh in line from Stephen Hopkins, of the Mayflower  
Twelfth in line from Symond Stone, of Much Bromley, 1506.*

**Died Feb. 17, 1911.**



## Twelfth Generation.

**Gregory Stone**, son of Daniel and Rebecca Hopkins Stone, was born at Plymouth, Me., March 1, 1837.

He attended the public schools in his home town until he was seventeen. He then served an apprenticeship of three years at Bangor and Winthrop, Me.; in the machinist's trade, followed by a winter's schooling at Plymouth. At the age of twenty he was offered the management of the shops at Bangor, which he had entered three years before an unknown quantity, which he declined, as its acceptance meant the overthrow of his friend and teacher who then held the position.

At the first news of war, he with many others, all boyhood friends, or relatives, tried to enlist in the Second Maine Cavalry, and later in the Eighteenth Maine, but was physically disqualified by the examining surgeon in both cases. Uncle Sam was not so particular later, however, for after entering the employ of Campbell-Whittier Co., of Boston, in August, 1861, and rising to the Superintendancy of the Upper Shop, he laid aside his draughting tools and this position and enlisted in 1863, in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. He says (1907):

"We of the Sixth Massachusetts were ordered to Fort Smith in Virginia, where we spent about a month in drilling, and bush-whacking, listening for the Wilderness guns and watching the passing of the prisoners and stragglers from Sheridan's and the other forces in the Shenandoah Valley. We were then ordered to Fort Delaware and so had to turn back, and





were all mad to think after all we were not to get into a real fight. We stood guard over fifteen thousand rebel prisoners for the balance of our time, which to our mind was not exactly war, but was no sport for there was only fifteen hundred of us to ten times that many prisoners."

Personal  
knowledge.

After this short term of enlistment, being an experienced machinist, he was prevailed upon to best serve the government at Watertown Arsenal, where he was employed upon heavy gun-carriage construction until the close of the war. He then resigned to accept a position of Quarterman on Kittery Navy Yard, which he held four years, following it with ten years with his old employers, Campbell-Whittier Co., as Superintendent of Construction and Erection of power plants. His resignation was followed by fourteen years in Brockton and Boston, the former then just emerging from the old wooden hand-shoe-shop to the modern power-equipped plants of today, which furnished him with many opportunities to display his always practical skill. He returned to Boston in 1893 to accept the task of re-equipping and conducting the power plant of the Beebe estate, Winthrop Square, where he may be found at the age of seventy-three, after fifty-six years of strenuous work in engine, boiler, power plant and elevator construction and erection, and is still considered by those who know him and are best qualified to judge, the most practical man in his line in Boston and vicinity.

He married at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, January, 1871, Annie Jenkins Bucknam, of Kittery, Me. Annie J. Bucknam was the daughter of Capt. A. K. P. Bucknam, Engineer U. S. N., and Mary Virginia



Metz Bucknam, and was born at Kittery, Me., February 1, 1852. She spent her girlhood during the Civil War on Chebeague Island, Casco Bay, where feast-days were declared whenever an animal was slaughtered for home consumption, and where berries were picked by her two brothers and herself and carried to Portland in a rowboat and sold to help support the home while the husband and father was fighting in the Gulf, at Mobile Bay, Roanoke Island and New Berne, N. C. In more prosperous days she attended Bucksport Academy at Bucksport, Me., returning to Kittery in 1869, where she met her husband.

*Reminiscences  
of my mother,  
Annie J.  
Bucknam  
Stone.*

The children of Gregory and Annie J. Bucknam Stone were:

DANIEL CLIFFORD STONE, born at Kittery, Me., October 27, 1871.

GREGORY EUGENE, born at Boston, October 22, 1873.

ANNIE BUCKNAM, born at Boston, May 4, 1876; died July 24, 1877.

ERNEST RACKLIFFE, born at Boston, January 28, 1878.

LUCY MAY, born at Boston, January 28, 1878; died at Brockton, — 1887.

HELEN MADORA, born at Boston, May 1, 1881.

ALBION BUCKNAM, born at Boston, May 1, 1881; died February 22, 1882.

CHARLES WINFIELD, born at Brockton, December 11, 1887; died May 8, 1893.



Of the above children,

GREGORY EUGENE STONE married Helen Jean Skillen (daughter of James and Susan Skillen), at Boston, June 11, 1902. He is a commercial traveler in the boot and shoe line, and is identified with F. & A. M. circles in Boston. The child of this union is:

Gregory Eugene, Jr., born December 15, 1908.

ERNEST RACKLIFFE STONE married June 21, 1905, at New Bedford, Mass., Sarah Jane Bonnar, (daughter of James<sup>1st</sup> and Jane Miller Bonnar-Howard of Glasgow, Scotland). He is a commercial traveler and is strongly identified with F. & A. M. circles in his home city, New Bedford, Mass. Their children are:

Mildred Jane, born June 15, 1906.

Albion Bonnar, born October 8, 1907.

Mary Rackliffe born June 1, 1911.

HELEN MADORA STONE married at Winthrop, Mass., October 25, 1901, Charles S. Simpson, of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, from whom she was divorced December 18, 1906, a Massachusetts Court sustaining her contention of "good and sufficient reason," and granting her the right to use her maiden name again. She resides with her parents at Winthrop, Mass., and is prominent in Boston musical circles.



### Thirteenth Generation.

**Daniel Clifford Stone**, son of Gregory and Annie Bucknam Stone, was born at Kittery, Me., October 27, 1871. He attended the public schools of Boston and Brockton, graduating from the Brockton High School class of '89. He then entered four years experimental and practical electrical and photometrical work in connection with the development and manufacture of incandescent lamps, which was followed with a few months' recuperation and experimental work at sea in the Red Star service. By a Supreme Court decision, this line of work became inoperative and he dropped it. He then entered a few months of diligent work as a political reformer in his home city, which was followed by his entrance into the field which has since occupied his time almost exclusively, a commercial traveler in the tea and coffee field.

Aside from this commercial interest, he finds time to do some newspaper writing on economic subjects, civil reform and government ownership of public utilities. His brochure published in 1908, in favor of government ownership of railroads, and entitled "From the Evidence Presented," has been much favorably commented upon as indicative of careful study and broadness of view.

He married at Brockton, Mass., April 19, 1894, Nellie Rena Richardson (daughter of George A. and Alice Hudson Richardson), who was born at Neponset, Mass., June 22, 1874. Their children are:





DANIEL RACKLIFFE, born at Brockton,  
December 3, 1895; died August 8, 1896.

ALICE HUDSON, born at Brockton, May  
27, 1897.

GREGORY BUCKNAM, born at Winthrop,  
Mass., February 2, 1902.

Nellie Richardson Stone died at Winthrop, Mass.,  
March 31, 1903.

Daniel C. Stone married at Somerville, Mass.,  
April 12, 1905, Annie Creighton Eaton (daughter of  
John Russell and Margaret Ray Eaton), who was  
born at Pugwash, Nova Scotia, August 9, 1876. (Mrs.  
Daniel C. Stone, nee Annie Creighton Eaton, is a  
descendant of Elder John White, of Newtowne, and  
of David Eaton of Haverill, Mass., who, with his wife,  
Deborah White Eaton, settled at Cornwallis, N. S.,  
after the expulsion of the Acadians, in 1755). Their  
child is, John Eaton Stone born June 26, 1912.

#### Fourteenth Generation.

**Alice Hudson Stone**, born at Brockton, Mass., May  
27, 1897, and her brother, **Gregory Bucknam  
Stone**, born at Winthrop, Mass., February 2,  
1902, are the fourteenth in line from that  
SYMOND STONE OF MUCH BROMLEY,  
ESSEX COUNTY, ENGLAND, whose will is  
dated May 12, 1506.

On Grandfather GREGORY STONE'S knee they  
learn of "the time that tried men's souls," of the Bos-  
ton Tea Party, and Paul Revere's Ride, how the Com-



mon looked as a cow pasture, and of the fateful days of '61. From their paternal grandmother they learn of NATHAN BUCKNAM, and his ship "Polly Ann" and its capture by the French. Under the knees of their great-grandfather, CAPT. JONAS K. P. BUCKNAM, they have been allowed to handle the "Colts" which he carried at Roanoke Island, New Berne, N. C., and Mobile Bay. From their maternal grandmother they have learned of the trials and sufferings of the HUDSONS, RICHARDSONS and GURNEYS in the early Indian wars.

And from their dearly loved stepmother they hear of the beautiful "land of Evangeline" and its early and second settlement by the colonists from the New England Colonies, of whom her ancestor was one.

May this generation grow up with love of GOD and COUNTRY in their hearts, hating treason in all its greater and lesser forms, and remain true to the ideals which have guided aright the STONE FAMILY through all troublous and pacific times.

DANIEL C. STONE.

Winthrop, Mass., January 30, 1910. ✓















